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==Sixteen Pages==

It seems scarcely possible that Mr. Durbin, of Anderson, should be snubbed by the President, as the report goes, when men of much less value in the canvass in Indiana have been conspicuously noticed.

It is very evident that Governor Mount tax laid upon land. Like all farmers, he is anxious to have all the property of State share the privilege of paying taxes.

As Carter Harrison the son seems to be much the same sort of a demagogue that Carter Harrison the father was, Chicago papers oposing him might reprint the editorials originally fulminated, against his

The "mothers" have had their national convention and now the "working women" have set the day for one. There will probably be as many women who really work at the proposed gathering as there were sure-enough mothers at the one lately held.

"Plums and persimmons" is the phrase used to indicate the favors of the President. The persimmon must have reference small places which persons must take as Hobson's choice. Often the persimmon must have the astringent qualities possessed very early in the season.

For such positions as national bank examiner an experience in banking should be demanded. To assume that a man who has no experience in banking can examine the affairs of a bank is as absurd as it would be to make a man a boiler inspector who knows nothing about their construction and

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, of which ex-Senator Patrick Walsh is editor, recently made the surprising remark that "conviction for embezzlement will soon become as impossible as convicting a man for murder." While there is a feeling that white murderers go scot free in Geor gia, such a confession was not expected from Mr. Walsh.

It is said that Jefferson, while pouring cup of hot tea into a saucer, asked Washington what was the good of the Senate "You have answered it yourself," Wash ington replied; "the Senate is the sauce into which we pour our legislation to coo it." In recent years the Senate has be come the place where most useful legisla tion is smothered by endless talk.

One of these days members of legislatures who present bills for amusement will learn that the outside world takes them in dea earnest. Indiana's ideas of regulating mat ters are judged by Mr. Sutton's bill requir ing hotels to print their menus in English. Mr. Sutton intended it as a joke, but the Springfield (Mas.c.) Republican regards it as evidence of freakism in the Indiana Legis-

Those who entertain the opinion that the Turkish army is not one which has fightfighting soldier, but above all things his religion inspires him with frenzy in battle much more desirable existence to the average "unspeakable"

The crusaders of the American Theoduring their journey, but there seems to be

the House on the first day of the special session. This is the first time eat importance has been framed made ready for introduction on the opening ness methods of the Republican party, and is highly creditable to those who have done

A correspondent in Washington tells the effect that Senator Sherman the campaign for giving his audience the 'Star-spangled Banner' when in band had played "Looking for the while he was secretary of the

policy of coercion which would favor Tur- the investors 20 per cent? British consols,

Italy. The masses are hostile to Turkey and favorable to Greece, so that a minisa power which influences national action

IMMIGRATION AND THE EDUCATION-AL TEST.

Although President Cleveland's veto the immigration bill passed by the last Cona large percentage of the old members. President McKinley said in his inaugural

Our naturalization and immigration laws promotion of a safer, a better and a higher citizenship. A grave peril to the Republic would be a citizenship too ignorant to un- ler four years. With dertsand or too vicious to appreciate the great value and beneficence of our Constitution and laws, and against all who come here to make war upon them our gates must be promptly and tightly closed. Nor must we be unmindful of the need of improvement amony our own citizens, but with the zeal of our forefathers, encourage the spread of knowledge and free education. Illiteracy must be banished from the land if we shall attain that high destiny as the foremost of the enlightened nations of the world, which, under Providence, we

It will be observed he recommends an im provement of our naturalization as well a of our immigration laws. The two shoul go hand in hand. It is not more important that undesirable immigrants should cluded than it is that proper restrictions and safeguards should be thrown about the granting of the rights of citizenship those who are admitted. Under our present naturalization laws a foreigner cannot become a citizen of the United States until he shall have been a resident of the country States he may become a voter long before he becomes a citizen. This is not the case in all of the States, and should not be any. The States which allow an allen to vote after declaring his intention of becoming a citizen and a resident in the United States of one year are Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Louis iana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota and Wisconsin. The remaining States, thirty in number, require full citizenship—that is, a residence of five years, before voting. The laws of all ask before conferring the right of suffrage. The Constitution of Indiana on this subject should be changed.

against which Mr. McKinley expresses himself are the vicious and the illiterate. Paupers are already excluded. The vicious would include Anarchists and agitators as well as criminals. The educational test would not exclude many immigrants from

	countries as follows:	V
		Percentage
	Nationalities.	of illiterates.
ı	Nationalities. Portugal	67.35
3	Italy	52,93
Н	Galicia and Bukowina	45.68
ı	Poland	29 89
9	Hungary	
-	Russia (proper)	26 49
	Other Austria	29 70
	Greece	
	Roumania	
8	Belgium	15,22
	Turkey and Europe	14.79
	Wales	10.43
	Bohemia and Moravia	
٦	Spain	
ď	Ireland	7.27
	Finland	3.58
	France (including Corsica)	3.50
	England	
Ü	Netherlands	3.39
	Scotland	2.83
	Germany	
	Norway	
	Sweden	
•	Denmark	13
	From this appears that the	largest 'num-

ber of persons who would be excluded by whose people are least desirable in other re spects. The best emigrants ome from the Scandinavian Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, from Germany, England and Scotland, France, the Netherlands and Switzerland. The foregoing discloses the interesting fact that the percentage of illiterates is less rope, Switzerland and Sweden holding, spectively, second and third place. Amon the great countries Germany has the lowest percentage of illiterates, England and France are almost identical, makes by far the worst showing of a land, and Ireland better than Wales. Th countries of southern Europe. very much the largest percentage of ill gration has been increasing in recent year grants not objectionable on other grounds For present purposes it is a good test.

THE WARNING OF EXPERIENCE.

There can be no doubt that thousands of of building associations and banks and national banks in the United States during 5.4 per cent., including the profits on cir-

bonds of 1925 were quoted in New York at cent. bonds considerably above par. Loans

sense, judgment and reason and permit his imagination to trick him into the belief that the man who offers 20 per cent. per annum possesses some secret for money-making of which the wisest capitalists of the world, who take 3 or 4 per cent, are ignorant? Have the men who masquerade under ordinary firm names found the philosopher's stone for which the ancient disciples of I tions. alchemy sought in vain and can turn base metals into gold? If so, why do they trifle with the boundless wealth in their grasp and dole it out in 20 per cent, dividends on In reply to such questions as the fore-

going, those who are urging people to inshould be further improved to the constant of the firms which make these offers have six years ago there sprang up, under the cover of loose benefit-insurance laws in the Eastern States, mutual benefit organizations by the score, which promised miraculous returns on money loaned them. The scheme was adroitly presented, showng the profits to those who subscribed. Never were so many names applied to orvirtues. Thousands of people took their over to the new school of financiers, who did intelligent men warn these thousands these amazing frauds held high carnival in New England. Finally one of them was investigated by a savings bank commissioner under authority of a legislature. It nvested, but was accumulated to pay the the dupes who received it for the most part The two classes of foreign immigrants her 2 per cent. a month dividend, and colhad deposited a few hundreds followed. In vassed by the agents of loan associations boom those who loaned received a quarterwas noised about and money poured into these investment companies by hundreds region gave warning, but it was of no avail. The quarterly payments of interest, obtained by taking it out of the first money loaned, were unanswerable, and the loaning went on for a year. At length it became necessary to pay the interest from the money collected of the borrowers. and city mortgages has been lost. Many such instances could be noted to show that this promise to pay 20 per cent, interest on guise. Experience is the safest teacher. and experience teaches that sooner or later

be defrauded. LITERARY INDISCRETIONS.

Once upon a time, when Mr. John Hay was young and was trying a 'prentice o call them poems-which he would doubtless in these, his more sedate days, be more than willing to put out of existence and out of men's minds. These productions are and "Jim Bludso," and obtained of course, these rhymes and his other ' commented on by the English press since be the next embassador to England. The Spectator is shocked over the unconventionality of such lines as these from "Jim

He weren't no saint-these infineers Is all pretty much alike-One wife in Natchez-under-the-Hill And another one here in Pike; keerless man in his talk was Jim. and an awkward hand in a row. But he never flunked and he never lied-

reckon he never knowed how. Another English paper quotes with severe lisapproval the last two stanzas of "Little

We found it at last, and a little shed, Where they shut up the lambs at night; We looked in and seen them huddled thar, So warm, and sleepy, and white: And thar sot Little Breeches and chirped, As peart as ever you see

And that's what's the matter with me.' How did he get there? Angels: He could never have walked in that They just scooped and toted him

To whar it was safe and warm And I think that saving a little child. And bringing him to his own, s a durned sight better business Than loafing 'round the throne.

want a chaw of terbacker.

Although Colonel Hay has written much lads," and nothing that was not dignified

key. The same is true of Great Britain and | bearing 21/2 and 23/4 per cent. interest, are | reputation in England will be based on the | sess the physical attributes of form, magquoted at 112, and United States 4 per cent. | rhymes which in this country it now seems | She lived shut in by flowers and trees And shade of gentle bigotries.

On this side lay the trackless sea, On that the great world's mystery But all unseen and all unguessed They could not break upon her rest. The world's far splendors gleamed and Afar the wild seas foamed and dashed; But in her small, dull paradise, Safe housed from rapture or surprise

Nor day nor night had power to fright The peace of God that filled her eyes. His "Castilian Days" and his "Life of Lincoln," written in collaboration with John amends for any youthful literary indiscre-

INDECENT NEWSPAPERS.

Some time ago the New York World and the New York Journal established the unenviable reputation of being the "leading" sensational newspapers of the country. The World has for years outraged the bettion of nasty scandals, its offensive personnal, under the management of a San Francisco millionaire, became its rival in the same field that the extreme of indecent journalism was reached. Both papers have been engaged in a mad struggle to stir the pool of vice to the depths and set the discoveries before their readers in the most sensational way. Both have followed the their own offices concerning politics, national and international, concerning Cuban affairs and the relations of our government therewith, concerning any matter, public or private, that suggested itself to ingenious reportorial minds; and the tales, money out of savings banks and turned it after having been made the most of, have been denied or merged into others more improbable. Their illustrations have been disgusting, often indecent, in subject, and atrocious from the artistic standpoint news, though great sums are spent on spenalistic repute, and they have been exagfined tastes have resented few days ago the managers of the New braries, a number of New York and Brookrooms in New York city have shut the two papers out as unfit matter. There are sneers, of course, lat the "unco guid," and assertions that this action only advertises the papers and increases their circulation, but, nevertheless, it is safe to say that the blacklisting by the respectable element burts. And, whether it does action is a proper protest against a form of journalism that has become scandal. The only way to remedy the evil since the proprietors prefer to cater to the depraved part of the community, is to create so strong a public epinion against it the penitentiary, should receive no encouragement from self-respecting people.

A UNITY OF DOCTRINES.

Mr. Hargrave, president of the theosophical societies of America and Europe, explains in a recent lecture that the two cardinal doctrines of theosophy are reincarnation and compensation, and that the application of the two principles makes clear the apparent inequalities of existence by showing that they are not inequalities but the workings of absolute justice. If one child is born to luxury, for example, and owes its happy situation to its own efforts to persons who promise 20 per cent. or any our future on earth." he claims, "just so will it be in the present and all succeeding lives. The child that re-entered this life in poverty paid the penalty of a misspent

People inquire curiously about theosophy in the hope that it affords a clearer glimpse set forth by Mr. Hargrave agree with

compensation. the individual is represented to earth to receive his reward evil behavior; in the other either theory and governs his conduct accordingly must make a good

The manner in which the world's religions touch each other and the aid given by science in showing the relationship has many exemplifications. A writer in the Springfield Republican outlines with much clearness the conclusions reached by origin of life-the first cause. They have theory-life was traced to the atom, beyond that they could not go. are taking up the vortex-ring theory count for the phenomena of light, radiant heat and electricity, and which permeates all space, even the interstices between the life. Out of it matter can be made by spinning of a perfect fluid in a perfect fluid. It is the hypothesis that atoms may

nitude, density and energy-that is, would composition of the universe. With the feel that he may know what God, man and our thinking. For the substance." Tesla says: "Nature has stored energy. The eternal recipient and transmitter of this energy is the ether." Professor Hemstreet, writing of these views, says: "Now call this energy God's mind and the ether God's body, then we have the secret of eternal life and the process of cosmic evolution. God in the ether is no more strange than the soul in the body. than mind in the flesh and blood." Thus what science calls energy, others call God. "Putting this latest truth of science into nineteenth century language," says Calthorp, who is a clergyman who has devoted much time to science, "we say God has nothing but Himself to make children out of. They are spirit because He is spirit. They live because He lives. They inherit His love, His wisdom, His that life they live; only one spirit and they are spirit. A God whom may possibly approach in some far-off tomorrow is to give place to a God in whose bosom we rest, the presence of whose life and love we daily and hourly feel. God, the ultimate fact and spirit, the foundation on which all things rest. This is the thought of the twentieth century into which we of the nineteenth are just

beginning to enter." Out of this new conception of the "First Cause" may come tremendous results. As the writer of the article alluded to says: "Space is thus seen to be, then, in very with its now all-inclusive borders, is the manifestation, revelation, appeal of the Infinite Mind, the Infinite Will, to the finite mind; of the Father to His children; of Spirit to spirits. This fact, or, if you large measure of its own fullness and comworld. It is, indeed, and in very truth, a lives consciously in a spiritual world." In other phrase, Tennyson's "Closer is He than breathing, nearer than hands or feet," is realized as a living fact.

But it was not the intention here to discuss the potentialities of this new attitude of science and its effects on religion, but to note the curious similarity of the theory to that which forms the basis of the Brahmin religion. Five thousand years ago Hindoo philosophers had arrived at a solution of the mystery of life which satisfled their questionings. It was to this effect: Brahma, or God, once existed as a all-conscious, had all knowledge. Being so no joys, for wants imply imperfection. Therefore he resolved to distribute himself through space, to part with his supreme the incomplete portions of himself, to enjoy all experiences. Hence followed the universe and all that it contains. In other words, every living creature, every form of latest scientific theory. Neither philosophers nor scientists may have solved the secret of life, but their approach to like conclusions by widely different processes is at least a singular coincidence.

One of the appropriation bills not signed by Mr. Cleveland contains a provision abrogating his proclamation making certain forest reservations. The made thirteen reservations in different parts of the far Western States, and was based on the recommendation of forestry experts who had made a study of the ques tion and had no other interest to serve but the general welfare. The thirteen reserves declared by Mr. Cleveland embraced about 21,000,000 acres, which, added to the reservations set apart by President Harrison, The opposition to Mr. Cleveland's proclamation came from landgrabbers and senators and members of Congress representstituencies. Large timber reserves are beneficial, not only to the immediate vicinity in which they are situated, but to comparatively distant regions, while the destruction of forests is of advantage only to the immediate beneficiaries. The country the reckless and wanton destruction of forests in past years. The harm that has been done can only be remedied by planting forests, and that only partially, but the mistakes of the past should not be repeated. The government should adopt timely measures to protect and preserve extensive timthey are needed. Mr. Cleveland's forest reserve proclamation should stand For a dozen years the claimants of life

insurance policies issued by two leading company have been fought in the federal mest famous and sensational suit in that in insurance known to the country. A man the body of a murdered man was buried as The companies made it very clear that the body was not that of the insured, but that the murder was committed to get the insurance. The companies have spent two or three times the amount of the poli in seeking the man, and they claim is alive. The Populist insurance commissioner prejudges the matter, although decided that the three largest the best life insurance companies in the the claim is paid. As the case is in the commissioner might be held tempt of its authority.

Reports received by the Illinois State shortage in next year's wheat crop. It nearly enough to supply the home demand year's crop. The prevalence of similar conto bring about dollar wheat

has led to an attempt to get an authorita-Any person who shall take any letter, postal card or packet, although it does not contain any article of value or evidence

thereof, out of a postoffice or branch office, or from a letter or mail carrier, or which has been in any postoffice or branch postoffice, or in the custody of any letter or mail carrier, with a design to obstruct the correspondence or pry into the business or secrets of another, or shall secrete, embezzle or destroy the same, shall for every offense be punished by a fine of not more than \$500, or by imprisonment at hard labor for not more than one year, or by both. This is explicit, and does not make any exception against prisoners or convicts, The postoffice regulations, based on this

letter once placed in the mail is in the and delivery to the person to whom it is addressed or his authorized agent.

Neither postmasters nor officers of the aw have any authority to open it under pretext that there might be something imoper or even criminal in it, or that would aid in the detection or furnish evidence for he conviction of offenders against the law. A letter of a criminal must, therefore, be delivered to him unless he may otherwise

This puts criminals and convicts on the same footing with other persons in regard to the inviolability of their mail, yet the law officer of the Postoffice Department, in a written opinion, says: "It will readily be seen that in many instances the enforceof local or municipal law and the protection of society demands that letters should not be so delivered." This seems to recognize a higher law than the statute. No doubt a state law or prison rules could prohibit a convict from either sending or receiving letters during his imprisonment, though in many cases it would be a cruel law, but there certainly is no law authorizing prison officials to open letters addressed to prisoners without their consent. Perhaps the difficulty might be obviated by having prisoners when confined sign an agreement authorizing the prison officials to open their letters.

A good many buildings are to be erected in down-town streets this spring. In every case the contractors should be required to his proofs with a microscope. obey the ordinance which forbids the obstructing of the street. That it can be done | said to be always crossed out and rewritten the builders of the Stevenson block clearproved, and the lesson taught by these contractors should be heeded.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR

The Road to Success.

"No man ever got rich," said the Cornfed Philosopher, "by sitting down and thinking what he would do if he had a million dollars. The fellows who got there did so by thinking whom they should do to get a million dollars."

Wanted Anxiously.

Simmons-I wonder if the motor car will be perfected in our time? Timmins-I don't know, but I hope so, and that soon. I've got off about all the bicycle jokes I can.

Utter Irreverence. "Whaffo' you laughin' in church?" asked

young Rastus's mother. "Preacher's finger reminded me of Unc' Isom's huntin' dog.'

"How?" "It was a libbah-cullud p'inter."

War Cloud Bulletin. At midnight, in his guarded tent,

The bold Turk lay and trembled: "The time has come again," said he, "And once again they're after me; Once more the vision grim I see Of myself disassembled."

SCIENTIFIC.

Rabies in cats is more common than is generally known, one in twenty of all cases treated at the Pasteur Institute in Paris being due to the bites of rabid cats. Hoar frost has been found by two Belgian scientists to be particularly rich in nitrogenous matter. It must, therefore, play an important part in fertilizing the forests and in purifying the air.

The most notorious starting points of 'plague' epidemics are said to be Mecca, in Arabia; Hurdwar, in India, and Nijni Novgorod in Russia. The discontinuance of pilgrimages to these centers would be a great sanitary reform

The source of argon is as yet a mystery. It has been found with helium in mineral waters, and a French chemist, M. Schloesing, jr., now reports its existence in firedamp and in the gas evolved in the mines of Rochabelle. It is suggested that stores of the new element may exist in the earth's interior, and that regular determinations of argon in escaping gases may

yield interesting facts. A new silver-colored alloy of aluminium, having remarkable lightness, strength and mingham metallurgists. Its specific gravity is 2.73 or about a third of that of steel and tests at the Mason Science College show it to be much stronger than any other light metal, while it is noncorrosive and takes an exquisite polish that never tarnishes. Vestadium" is its name.

Not often does such good fortune befall scientific student of thirty-five as is likely to be enjoyed by Dr. Giuseppi Sanarelli, an Italian physician. His researches have not only brought to view the germ of velow fever, "the strangest of all the mithan 2,000 animals, including rabbits, goats, monkeys and horses, have assured him of the success of his serum treatment of the disease. The remedy, if really efficacious, entitles the discoverer to a prize

of \$150,000 from the Brazilian government.

Nansen's expedition places scurvy, the much dreaded disease of explorers and military expeditions, in a new light. Forup, of Christiana, had reached the conclusion that scurvy must arise from poisoning due to the development in badly preserved meat and fish of matter allied to the so-called ptomaines. This view led to careful selection of the food in Nansen's equip ment. The results have confirmed Dr Torup's theory, showing that scurvy can be easily avoided and lead to the hope that a more complete investigation will be made. Artificial light, in the opinion of Prof. Vivian B. Lewes, should be essentially different from sunlight. It is natural for

the optic nerve fatigued by daylight to be relieved by twilight and darkness, but the use of the eyes can be safely continued for some hours longer if an artificial light that is soft and as free as possible from actinic rays be employed. The greenishblue light of the gas mantels in most comuse may prove injurious to the eyesight in the course of time. A pharmaceutical writer adds that the light of acetylene-not yet a safe or economical illu minant-is remarkably free from actinic rays, as is also the light from paraffin. Estimates of the sun's temperature have ranged from 18,000,000 degrees down to 3,000

degrees Fahr. At the Moscow observatory Professor Ceraski has repeated the old experiment of measuring the heat of direct sunlight at the focus of a mirror, the mir ror in this case being very accurately made and having a focal length of about thirtynine inches. The result was 3,500 degree C. (6,300 degrees Fahr.), showing only that he solar temperature is greater than this A measurement of the heat reflected from an arc lamp was then made, the tempera ture in the focus of the mirror proving to be only 100 degrees to 105 degrees C., although the arc itself was known to have a temperature of very nearly 3,500 degrees From this it is argued that the temperature of the sun must be very much more than 3,500 degrees, while it is believed that this method may lead to an accurate esti-

A marvel of geology that has remained strangely unknown is possessed by Greece At this point four currents of water set it of the cliffs, giving an anomalous water charge pits is three to five feet. Allowing a flow of 2,000 cubic feet per minute to be necessary to drive the mills, Profs. F. W. and W. O. Crosby find that the annual cov sumption of water must have been 2,009,000. 000 cubic feet, which would fill a chamber. about five miles long, 1,000 feet wide and 75 uninterrupted and fairly uniform for a cen- The stranger said he did not, whereupon

ters addressed to prisoners in their chaige | tury, perhaps for many centuries, it canno be assumed that the water is simply filling a fissure. Other theories—such as evaporation in the porous rock or on encountering volcanic fires-are also unsatisfactory, and Profs. Crosby have reached the new conlusion that the water returns to the surface after being heated, the difference in density between the cold water entering the underground channel and the warm water emerging being sufficient to account for a difference in height that would enable the warm column to empty into the sea while the cold column is depressed below

sea-level Earthquake science, which attracts little attention in the United States, has made great strides during the last few years. Prof. John Milne observes that only very recently an earthquake was looked upon as a transient phenomenon lasting a few seconds, or, at most, two or three minutes, while now, by the aid of the seismograph, it is possible to discover and record all the earthquake. Severe shocks may be felt at any point in the earth. From his residence in the Isle of Wight Professor Milne was last year able to take records of two of the most destructive earthquakes in Japan, and in one case to predict that the occurrence of an earthquake at a certain time in Japan would be reported, the only inaccuracy in his prediction proving to be an error of one minute in time. The earthquakes now recorded in Japan, which is pre-eminently the land of such phenomena, now exceed 1,000 a year. Seismology is betaken up in that country with great eagerness, making it certain that earthquake study throughout the world will be revolutionized very soon, and the Japanese have already profited by the work done to the extent of entirely altering the character of their buildings and thus greatly reducing the loss from earthquakes. A committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science is seeking cooperation in an effort to extend and systematize the observation of earth move-

LITERARY NOTES.

A portrait of Hawthorne not hitherto known to his admirers is to appear in the forthcoming volume of "Memoirs of Hawthorne," by his daughter, Mrs. Lathrop.

The life of Tennyson, on which his son, the present lord, has been for some time at work, has now gone to the press. It is to be published in two good-sized volumes in the autumn

Mr. Clark Russell offers a curious note on the ways of printers. They can never be trusted, he says, with the language of the sea. There the author has to see to

The manuscripts of W. D. Howells are many times, even those of his simplest sketches and short stories. The fact excites some surprise, since Mr. Howells is a

Ouida has written a new novel in which she is said to have reverted to her earlier style. She makes her principal character become a millionaire in America, and then

describes him as attempting to buy his way into English society. Mr. Benson, of "Dodo" fame, is holding the wing of the flying moment and writing with the other hand a novel of Greek lifeof Greece at the time of her struggle with the Turks seventy years ago. It is to be published as a serial before coming out in

book form. The scholars who are making the great Oxford English dictionary began work some thirty years ago and have got far enough along to have "practically finished" "D." At this rate it is almost a question whether they can keep up with the changes in the language.

A new one-volume edition of Boswell's 'Johnson," now preparing in London under the editorship of Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, is to have a feature unknown hitherto in the literature of the subject. There is to be a biographical dictionary of all the names mentioned in the "Life."

Poe's alleged declaration that "The Rayen" was the greatest poem that ever altogether unreasonable to one of the most intolerant of the London critics-the man of the St. James's Gazette. He quotes the poet's assertion and adds: ' The Raven is certainly unique, and Poe's joy in having given birth to it was justified; even if the expression is exaggerted

At a banquet recently given by the American students in Paris, and presided over by Mr. Eustis, the United States minister, M. Lavisse paid this compliment to the teaching of the classics in this country: "The instruction of antiquity is so well provided for in your country that the day will perhaps come when European students wishing to find all the means for the study of Greece and Rome united, will

cross the Atlantic. J. M. Barrie is being hit hard across the knuckles for daring to write a biography of his mother, though no one is complaining himself. The critics may be right in say-Mr. Barrie to imagine that anybody cares to read his estimate of the particularly nice old lady who bore him, says the National Magazine, but even so it is more laudable than for him to have written pretty things about other men's wives, as some of those who are rebuking him have done. Furthermore, it is not an unpleasant novelty for a man to have enough pride in his

mother to frankly acknowledge the same.

We have had Hardy on the Wessex peasant, and it is only fair that we should have the Wessex peasant on Hardy, says the New York Post's book reviewer. The following story which has been going the rounds of the English press gives the view of the writer by the man who is written about: A visitor to Wessex inquired of an old man if he knew Hardy, and received the following "delicious bit of deprecia-I've read some of his works. They say 'tis Seems to me 'tis just writen'-just down an' writen', and not doen nothen' at arl. What do'e do, I ask 'ee? Here be I doen' more proper work than Hardy ever did, an' they don't tark about I, an' say 'There's a great chap,' like they do about 'e.'

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Marcus Alonzo are the full names as they appear in Mr. Hanna's commission as United States senator. Ben Hogan, the retired pugilist, conducts mission in Chicago where he feeds from

1 000 to 1.800 persons a day A Persian philosopher being asked by what method he had acquired so much knowledge, answered: "By not being prevented by shame from asking questions when I am ignorant."

Admiral Canevaro, in command of the fleets of the powers off the coast of Crete. is an American by birth, having been born in Peru of a Genoese father. His brother s Peruvian minister to Italy and France. The managers of the Hull House Settlement. Chicago, have started a scheme for 'circulating picture collections," the pictures to be taken out just as books, and for two weeks, with the privilege of re-

Pope Leo's pontifical medals, which, acears, are now ready. On one side is the Pope's profile, on the other the figure of Our Lady of the Rosary sitting on a throne with the Christ child on her arm and with the right hand giving a rosary to St. Dominick

The English governess of Alfonso XIII. King of Spain, is responsible for this story about her royal charge: His Majesty evinced one day at luncheon a decided preference for fingers in place of forks. After he had offended several times in this way, his governess remonstrated gently, "Sir, kings do not eat with their fingers

"This King does," came the gleeful reply. Professor Von Holst, who has been in Italy for some months on account of paired health, is so much better that he has written to President Harper, of the University of Chicago, to say that he will soon return to his post. On the first of next month he will begin two courses of lectures, one on the German Reformation and one on some special chapters in American

Mrs. McKinley has some extremely pretty diamonds, which will be greatly admired in Washington. Her collection of laces is also a fine one, and she has valuable and exquisite specimens of the most noted manufacture. During a trip abroad, when she was a girl, Mrs. McKinley began her lace collection, and it has been growing in value ever since. Her diamonds are mainly gifts from the family of her father

of the Confederate soldiers. gave a start of surprise as he recog The practice which prevails to some ex- | feet deep. As the flow seems to have been | the man, and asked if he remembered him.